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with any such explanatory reservations as those advocated by Mr. Taft for instance" (p. vi).

In the analysis of the treaties, comprising two-thirds of the book, criticism is rare. The Shantung provisions are perhaps most severely dealt with (p. 145). A résumé of the history of the controversies involved and a statement of the solution adopted in each successive article of the treaty is the method pursued. Though the author thus escapes the criticism of partisanship to which Keyne, Dillon, Baker, and other commentators on the peace have been subjected, his book lacks the interest and color of theirs.

A book of the character proposed by Professor Scott would be invaluable, if accurate and complete; but without these qualities its place is a little hard to foresee. The author tells us that the volume "does not purport to be an exhaustive or scholarly study" (p. v). The confession seems justified.

A good many of the author's comments upon treaty clauses might be questioned; compare, for instance, the object of article 10 of the covenant as stated on page 97 with President Wilson's statement on page 538 of the senate hearings (66 congress, 1 session, *Senate documents*, 106), and the summary of article 13 on the same page with the text of that article. Usually, however, these lapses seem to have been born of undue compression. We do not find a continual warping of interpretation to support a point of view as in Keyne, *Economic consequences of the peace* and Edmunds, *International law and the treaty of peace* (66 congress, 1 session, *Senate documents*, 156). On the whole, the summary of war aims, secret treaties, peace proposals, and negotiations in the first part of the book, though rather well-trodden ground, seems to the reviewer the best part of the book.

QUINCY WRIGHT

Readings in the economic history of the United States. By Ernest Ludlow Bogart, Ph.D., and Charles Manfred Thompson, Ph.D., of the department of economics in the University of Illinois. (New York: Longmans, Green, and company, 1916. xxvii, 862 p.)

This collection of readings represents an attempt to bring together within the compass of one volume original materials illustrating the various phases of the economic development of the United States. The great amount of material available for such an undertaking has imposed upon the editors the difficult task of selection, involving much care and diligence. They "have endeavored to present a comprehensive yet balanced picture of the economic activities and development of each period." The subjects emphasized are the movement of population, agriculture, manufactures, transportation, commerce, labor, money and banking, and

the tariff. The material has been drawn almost without exception "from contemporary sources." While many official documents have been used, especially for the later period, "these documents have been supplemented by the more human and the more illuminating comments of travelers, observers, and others who were entitled to speak authoritatively." The volume has been prepared to meet the "need of providing large college classes with collateral reading in a course on the economic history of the United States." The editors have therefore attempted to select materials "to supplement the more systematic text book and lectures."

The readings have been divided into twenty-three chapters of which the first five (184 pages) are devoted to the colonial period and the revolution, the next twelve (413 pages) to the period from the revolution to the civil war, and the last six (256 pages) to the period since 1860. The selections are for the most part brief, thus permitting the inclusion of materials from a wide range of sources. Each selection is prefaced by a brief introductory paragraph summarizing its contents and explaining its relation to the chapter of which it forms a part.

The first seventeen chapters presenting a survey of American economic development down to 1860 have been well done. The editors have made a careful and painstaking effort to select and arrange materials from many sources for a faithful portrayal of the economic development of the country, and they have succeeded well in the task. This portion of the volume suggests the late Mr. G. S. Callender's *Selections from the economic history of the United States, 1765-1860* (Boston, 1909), with which it may be favorably compared. The principal point of contrast between the two volumes consists in the fact that while Messrs. Bogart and Thompson have essayed merely the task of unfolding a "panoramic picture" of our economic development by drawing upon a variety of source materials supplemented by brief explanatory paragraphs, Mr. Callender has supplied at the beginning of each chapter a carefully prepared introductory essay in which he has sought to interpret the materials of economic history by the application of the principles of economic science. It is the judgment of the reviewer, based upon past experience in the use of both volumes as supplementary texts in economic history, that Bogart's and Thompson's *Readings* for the period covered by Callender's volume constitute on the whole the better and more useful collection of materials and that this collection may be supplemented to good advantage by Callender's brief introductory essays. The editors of the *Readings*, in the preparation of the first seventeen chapters, have earned for themselves a well-deserved recognition for the judgment and skill which they have exercised in bringing these selections into a form which renders them of much service in the study of American economic history.

A few minor criticisms may, however, be noted. The chapters on the period 1783-1860 seem to be arranged without any definite notion of sequence; but this is not a serious criticism, for the various chapters may be selected in any order preferred. Again, chapter seven on agriculture, slavery, and internal trade, should have been devoted to agriculture and slavery alone, and another chapter dealing with internal trade should have been added. Moreover, the year 1815 would have been a better point of subdivision for the chapters following the revolution.

The last six chapters, on the period from 1860 to 1915, are not up to the standard set in the preceding chapters. They appear to have been rather too hastily done. The space allotted to the period is all too inadequate and out of proportion to the rest of the volume, considering the importance of this period in our economic development. Nor have the editors been so successful in the selection and arrangement of the materials presented. This part of the volume does not, in short, measure up to expectations. It is hoped, therefore, that the editors will undertake a complete revision and enlargement of this portion of the text in the near future. It will add much to a volume which for the earlier periods has already proved so useful for supplementary reading in American economic history.

LOUIS BERNARD SCHMIDT

Immigration and Americanization. Selected readings. Compiled and edited by Philip Davis. Assisted by Bertha Schwartz. (New York: Ginn and company, 1920. 770 p. \$4.00)

In the opinion of the compilers of this volume, "the combined effects of the European war and the new immigration law of 1917 will be so great as to render much of our antebellum literature on immigration out of tune with the new order. Hence the need of a representative volume summarizing the best thought in past and current literature on immigration and Americanization." The book, according to the preface, is designed to meet the needs of high schools, colleges, universities, and chautauquas and aims to cover the field "from every possible point of view."

The first part of the book is devoted to immigration, and the second, including the appendix, deals with Americanization. The selections, which are grouped under subject headings and arranged, so far as possible, chronologically, consist largely of reports of the United States immigration commission and bureaus of immigration and education, and writings of immigration workers, specialists, and scholars, all of which are found elsewhere in print and many in books and periodicals readily accessible in college libraries. The compilers have exercised diligence and judgment, but with few exceptions the selections lack the "human